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Planter's Guide.

EVERGREENS THAT LIVE.

WEDGE NURSERY

FRUIT TREES THAT BEAR.

1900

...1900...



Price List

	Each
Apples. 4 to 6 ft. Tetofsky, Duchess, Wealthy.....	\$.25
Charlamoff, Hibernial, Longfield .....	.35
Malinda, Patten's Gr., 4 to 6 ft. ....	.50
Yellow Sweet, Peerless, 4 to 6 ft. ....	.50
Anisim, Repka Malenka Sold out.	
Crabs. Sweet Russet 4 to 6 ft. ....	.50
All other Crabs 4 to 6 ft. ....	.25
Plums All varieties (New Ulm sold out) 5 to 6 ft. ....	.50
Cherries. Wragg and Bessarabian 3 to 5 ft. ....	.50
Newman 12 to 18 in. ....	.25
Grapes. Worden, Brighton, Concord. ....	.25
Moore's Early, Delaware, Janesville .....	.35
Early Ohio, Diamond, 50 cts.; Campbell's Early.	1.00
Currants. All varieties. ....	.20
Gooseberries. Columbus, 75 cts.; Houghton, Downing Per 25 Per 100	.20
Raspberries. Turner, Marlbro, Cuthbert, Ohio, Older, Palmer, Caroline.	\$1.00 \$3.00
London, Columbian.	2.00 5.00
Blackberries. All varieties.	1 50 5 00
Strawberries. Bederwood, Crescent, Warfield, etc. ....	.50 1.50
Lovett, Brandywine, Splendid, Nick Ohmer. .	1.00 3.00
Windbreak and Hedge Evergreens [Transplanted.] Each	
Scotch Pine, Norway Spruce, 18 to 24 inch \$20	4.00 15.00
Juniper Savin, 12 to 18 inch.	4 50 15.00
Arbor Vitae 18 to 20 inch.	3.00 10.00

Windbreak Evergreens [continued]			
Red Cedar 10 to 15 inch	Each	Per 25	Per 100
Ponderosa Pine 6 to 8 inch	\$.20	\$ 3.00	\$ 10.00
	.20	3.00	10.00

Ornamental Evergreens

Scotch Pine, Norway Spruce, Arbor Vitae, Balsam Fir			Each	Per 25	Per 100
White Pine, Ponderosa Pine, 2 to 3 ft.				\$ 3.00	\$ 10.00
White Spruce, Mountain Pine, 2 to 3 ft.					10.00
Silver Cedar, 3 ft.					Each
Silver Cedar 18 to 24 inch.					
Juniper Communis, 12 inch.					\$.35
Shade Trees					.30
Ash, 4 to 5 ft. 25 cts; 5 to 6 ft.					.35
Box Elder, 4 to 5 ft. 20 cts; 5 to 6 ft. 25 cts; 6 to 8, ft.					.35
Soft Maple 5 to 7 25 cts; 6 to 8 ft.					.35
Wt. Elm, Wt. Birch, Mt. Ash, Linden, Hackberry 5 to 6 ft.					.50
Black Walnut, Butternut, Rus. Mulberry 4 to 9					.40
Hazel Nut 2 to 3 ft.					.15
Catalpa, 4 to 5 ft. 50 cts; 6 to 7 ft.					.70
Horse Chestnut, Norway Maple, 5 to 6 ft.					1.50
Weep. Birch, Weep. Mountain Ash, and Weep. Willow					1.25
				Per 100	Per 1,000

Forest Trees Soft Maple, Elm, Cottonwood, Ash


B. Elder, 1 yr. Laurel Leafed Willow cuttings, \$.50	\$ 3.00
Catalpa (from Minn. seed) 1 year	1.50
Fruiting Shrubs Buffalo Berry, H. B. Cranberry, Juneberry, 20 cts	Each

Flowering Shrubs and Roses	Strong plants of any variety.	\$.50
Clematis Paniculata, \$1.00; Clematis Jackmanii.		1.50
Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle, American Ivy.		.35
Perennial Phlox, 25 cents; Peony.		.50
Asparagus 50 cents per 25; \$1.50 per 100. Pieplant.		.20
Seed Potatoes	Prices upon application stating quantity wanted.	

**CATALOG AND
PLANTER'S
GUIDE**

—OF THE—

**WEDGE
NURSERY**

Albert Lea, 
Minnesota.

GLARENCE WEDGE,
Proprietor.

1900.

Simonson & Whitcomb, Printers,
Albert Lea, Minn.

FRUIT LIST, 1900.

Adopted by the Minnesota State Horticultural Society,
December 8, 1899, for the guidance of Planters
in Minnesota.

APPLES.

Of the first degree of hardiness for planting in Minnesota—Duchess, Hibernial, Charlamoff, Patten's Greening.

Of the second degree of hardiness—Wealthy, Longfield, Tetofsky, Malinda.

Promising varieties for trial — Okabena, Peerless, Repka Malenka, Anisim, Yellow Sweet, Kaump, Gilbert, Brett, Christmas, Blushed Calville, Cross 413, White Pigeon.

CRABS AND HYBRIDS.

Best for general cultivation — Virginia, Martha, Whitney, Early Strawberry, Minnesota, Sweet Russet, Gideon's No. 6, Briar's Sweet.

PLUMS.

Best for general cultivation—De Soto, Forest Garden, Weaver, Cheney, Wolf, Rollingstone, Wyant.

Most promising varieties for trial—Ocheeda, New Ulm, Stoddard, Surprise, Mankato, Aitkin.

GRAPES—IN ORDER OF THEIR RIPENING.

Moore's Early, Worden, Jaunesville, Brighton, Delaware, Agawam, Concord.

RASPBERRIES.

Red Varieties — Turner, Marlborough, Cuthbert, Brandywine, Loudon.

Black and purple varieties—Ohio, Palmer, Nemaha, Gregg, Schaffer, Older, Souhegan, Columbian, Kansas.

BLACKBERRIES.

Ancient Briton, Snyder, Badger.

CURRANTS.

Red Dutch, White Grape, Victoria, Stewart, Long Bunch Holland, North Star.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Houghton, Downing, Champion, Varieties for trial—Red Jacket, Triumph, Pearl, Columbus.

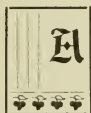
STRAWBERRIES.

Pistilate—Crescent, Warfield, Haverland. Staminate—Bederwood, Capt. Jack, Wilson, Enhance, Lovett, Splendid, Mary.

NATIVE FRUITS.

Valuable for trial—Dwarf Juneberry, Sand Cherry, Buffalo Berry.

WHAT WE OFFER.



PLANTER'S GUIDE. We call it such, because, unlike most nursery catalogs which have nothing but praise for what they offer, we endeavor to tell the whole truth so far as at present known about all the varieties we offer. Trees, like men, have their faults as well as their virtues; those who plant them will discover their faults sooner or later. It is best to face them at the start, and decide which will be the least objectionable. Such descriptions are not so enticing to buyers, but we believe their value is being better appreciated, and at any rate we propose to make it our way of doing business.

Valuable Helps. Our catalog is written fresh from the orchard and nursery and horticultural meetings. Its our latest and best experience, and intended to be something that every planter in the north will think worth reading, and worth keeping.

Fresh Stock. Who has not been disgusted at receiving dried up, half dead trees, that might have been good enough when first taken up, but for the want of a little moss and attention to packing at the nursery, arrived in a condition fit only for the brush pile? We make a specialty of **good packing**, and think it better to pay freight on a little extra water and packing material than to have our trees arrive dry and dead.

Reasonable Prices. Not as low as we could make if we were dealers in Southern and Eastern trees, which in their long moist seasons make a soft and spongy but "pretty tree" in half the time and at one-third the cost that they can be grown in Minnesota, but a fair price that will enable us to

supply you with trees and plants adapted to **The Cold North** and allow us to continue in the business. Minnesota farmers could not be persuaded to plant Missouri corn; why in the name of common sense should they plant Missouri apple trees?



General Information.

Our Terms are strictly cash.

We Furnish 50 of one kind at 100 rates and 500 at 1000 rates.

Note Carefully the size of trees offered and order accordingly.

Our Railroad Facilities at Albert Lea are about the best in the west. Three different companies, with tracks leading out in five directions. We can thus give you the quickest service.

Hardest Varieties for the far north are marked in this catalogue with a * This has been very faithfully done to answer the many questions we receive on this point from Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana.

Additional Varieties. We have in smaller supply many varieties not catalogued. "If you do not see what you want, ask for it," and if it is of any possible value in our climate we can very likely furnish it.

Hints to Planters.

IF YOU wish to prepare land for planting small fruits, orchard, or trees for a grove, put the land in the same condition that you would for a crop of corn. Indeed, keep in mind the kind of land, situation and care a cornfield requires and you will not go far astray in the management of any tree planting.

Corn will not do well in clover, blue grass or timothy sod, even if you should spade up a few inches about each hill. Neither will a young tree thrive with such treatment. Corn would be stunted and worthless if planted within several rods of large willows, cottonwoods or like trees; so will your fruit plants and evergreens. Corn would be a failure in low, wet land; so will nearly all fruit trees; and finally, your trees will need just as much protection from stock as your corn requires. We note two exceptions to the above broad rule: Most fruits do best on a north slope, and it is seldom best in our dry climate to plow under any manure for plants or trees; the manure should be left on the surface.

If your trees must be planted in sod land, dig holes as large around as a wagon wheel and 18 inches deep, and when you have finished planting cover the ground for three feet around each tree with a mulch six inches deep of straw or coarse manure, or anything that will keep all grass and weeds from growing near the trees. Grass is the mortal enemy of orchards and gardens; keep it out.

It is our duty to get the trees to you with their roots in moist condition: don't let them get dry on your hands before planting. As you plant your trees and bushes (except evergreens), two-thirds of the previous season's growth should be cut off; this is very important in order to preserve a balance between the root and the top. Holes should be dug large enough to allow the roots to be nicely straightened. In planting use fine moist dirt among the

roots, and pack it firm and solid, leaving an inch or two of loose dirt on top to prevent baking by the sun. We prefer this method to the use of water, as we are enabled to make the tree so firm that it will need no staking. While planting it is convenient to keep the trees with their roots immersed in a pail or tub of mud. This can be carried about on a wheelbarrow, and each tree as it is wanted taken out and planted, and all danger of the drying of roots prevented.

The Best Books

FOR THE NORTH.

“Amateur Fruit Growing” by Prof. Samuel B. Green, goes through the whole subject from the strawberry to the apple and tells how to plant, bud, graft, and care for all kinds of fruits that we can grow here in the cold north. It's cheap, practical, reliable and easy to understand. We especially recommend this book to our patrons, as we know it will save them many times its cost. We will send this for 50 cents, postpaid.

“Vegetable Gardening” by the same author, is the only book that treats this subject from a northern standpoint where short and drouthy seasons must be taken into account. Full of useful hints for the home garden, and indispensable to the market gardener. We will send this for \$1.25, postpaid.

“Forestry in Minnesota” by the same author is a complete manual on the subject of wind-break, grove, and forest planting and management. Should be in the hands of every tree planter in the north. Published by the Forestry Association and sent for 10 cents to cover postage.

“The Nursery Book” by Bailey. The standard work on the subject over the United States. Tells how to propagate everything usually planted in the

nursery. Just the thing for one about to go into the nursery business. Gives complete directions on cross pollination to those who wish to produce new cross bred fruits or flowers. We send this for \$1.00, postpaid.

APPLES.

THE FACT that the southern portion of the state produces a surplus of apples, and that there are many good small orchards as far north as the latitude of Duluth, and that both standard apples and crabs were shown by five different exhibitors at a Manitoba fair held at Stonewall, nearly *one hundred miles north* of Minnesota should encourage every lover of a good home orchard to make a trial of the hardier varieties and the improved northern methods that have been developed within the past ten to twenty years. That there have been many failures in the past must be acknowledged, and it is also true that there will be many made in the future by those who fail to realize that they can not succeed with the old Eastern and Southern varieties and methods, or with an orchard given up to grass and weeds, rabbits and live stock. But intelligent business sense and good care will now bring success as surely as in any other branch of agriculture, indeed for years past there have been no acres in our section of the state that have brought in as large a NET profit as the acres planted to apple orchards.

VARIETIES. Those herein listed are so faithfully described that the most ignorant purchaser need not go astray. It is substantially the list recommended by the State Horticultural Society and at the Farmers' Institutes.

PLANTING. We wish to call attention to a system of planting that is especially adapted to meet the needs of our northern climate and is being

adopted more and more each year. It is so fully illustrated on page 9 that we will only call attention to some of its advantages:

1st. Ease of Cultivation. The wide space between the rows gives a comfortable "land" to plow, drag and cultivate with a team.

2nd. Protection. If the rows are run north and south, as they should be, the south end tree of each row will shade its next neighbor to the north and so on down the row, and thus the trees will in a large measure protect each other from that most common and fatal injury, sunscald.

3rd. Economy of Land and Labor. By this system, the land between the rows becomes available for profitably raising any hoed crop. The apple is a generous tree and does not "kill the ground" near it, indeed our best crop of raspberries this season was raised between our trees in the orchard row.

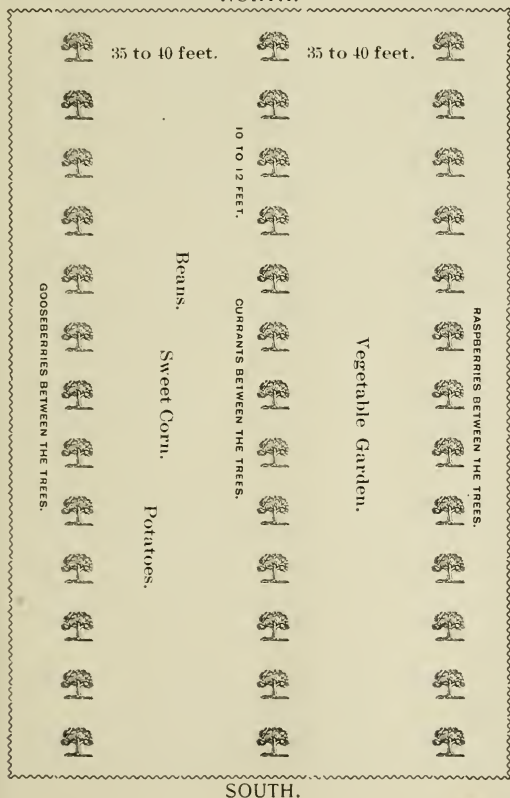
4th. Opportunity of Renewal. We have to face the fact that fruit trees are not long lived in our climate. We must consider our orchards as a crop, plant early bearing kinds, expect quick returns, and, like a cornfield, be satisfied to plant again when the old trees, (stalks) have given a reasonable return and show signs of decay. By this system of setting a new row can be planted in the space between the old rows when the original orchard begins to fail.

Our own orchard of over 2000 trees is planted by this system; raspberries, currants, and other shrubs are grown between the trees, and nearly all our nursery stock, besides hundreds of bushels of corn and potatoes are grown between the rows so that we do not lose the use of the ground nor feel that the trees are in the way at all until they are large enough to produce heavily themselves.

TRIMMING. When setting the trees, balance the loss of root which they have suffered by cutting back

A Northern Plan of Setting an Orchard.

NORTH.



about half of the previous seasons growth of the branches except the central stem which we leave intact, allow a trunk two to three feet high, and thereafter do but little trimming, and that only on branches that appear likely to cross and rub each other.

SUNSCALD, from which half the old trees in the state are suffering, can be perfectly prevented by shading the trunks both winter and summer. We use a thin veneer of wood about our young trees, and a screen of lath woven with wire for our older trees; and these also protect from rabbits, mice, and borers. Tarred paper is not safe.

BLIGHT. All apple and crab trees are subject to this disease, but some varieties are seldom or never seriously injured by it, while others are rendered nearly worthless by its ravages. Where we have described a variety as free from blight we mean that it is seldom or never seriously injured by it. A high and airy location for the orchard will do much to prevent the disease, but there is no known variety that is blight proof, and no treatment so far discovered that will cure the disease when it once gets hold of a tree.

CROOKED TREES. There is an unfortunate prejudice among farmers against crooked apple trees; as a rule the varieties that grow crooked in the nursery make the best orchard trees, as they are always the spreading growers that shade their own stems, and are not liable to split down when loaded with fruit. It is not at all necessary that a first-class tree should be straight and prettily branched. Some of the best varieties never grow that way, but are always crooked and gnarly in the nursery. Some nurseries will not grow such varieties at all as it costs more to raise them and the ignorant customer is always "kicking" when they are delivered. The Hibernál, Charlamoff, Yellow Sweet, Patten's Greening, Longfield, and Malinda apples; and

Early Strawberry and Minnesota crabs seldom make pretty trees, and should never be ordered by those who care more for a straight tree than they do for a hardy and valuable fruit.

TREE PROTECTORS. The use of something to protect the stems of trees from the burning rays of the sun as it shines through the clear dry air of our northern skies, is the greatest improvement that has been made in orcharding in the past twenty years. When we stop to think of it all trees in a state of nature have their trunks shaded by their fellows or by some form of underbrush, and we never see a sun scalded tree in the forest. The protectors that we offer are the best we have ever seen, being made of ash, 30 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, 1-10 inch thick, and wired ready to put on trees. They will furnish a complete protection from sun scald, rabbits, and borers as high as they reach, and no apple tree should fail to carry this cheap life insurance. Price, 2 cents each.

SEASON OF FRUIT. In the descriptions below we give the time that the fruit may be expected to keep, with careful intelligent care, in the house cellar. With careless handling and in a commercial way they will not be fit for use for near so long a season. Never put the fall and early winter varieties in the cellar immediately after picking; they will keep far better in open boxes or barrels in a cool shed until the approach of freezing weather. It is especially important to observe this rule with the Hibernial and Patten's Greening.

Varieties for the far north are marked with a *

Tetofsky. Hardy and free from blight, very slow upright grower, medium early and heavy bearer in alternate years. Fruit medium size, yellow, striped with red, fragrant, choice eating, but extremely perishable, about the earliest apple. Season, August.

Yellow Sweet.* Extremely hardy and free from blight, slow, medium upright grower, very regular but not a heavy bearer. Fruit medium size, greenish yellow, with occasional bronze cheek, a rich and tender sweet apple of such choice quality as to deserve a place in every home orchard. Season, August. Hangs well to the tree, and is a good keeper for so early a fruit.

Duchess.* Extremely hardy and free from blight, slow upright grower, medium early and very prolific bearer. Fruit large, handsomely striped, quite acid, fine for cooking even when half grown. Season, September. This variety has been more largely planted and more generally successful than any other in our section. When cold storage becomes common this apple will be largely kept until mid-winter. When taken out of cold storage after Dec. 1st it will keep for weeks in a cool house cellar.

Charlamoff.* Hardy, blights a little more than Duchess, thrifty, spreading grower, early and regular annual bearer. Fruit similar to Duchess but hangs better to the tree, is more vinous in flavor, and really a fine dessert apple. Season, September. One of our special favorites. Has lately been put on the Minnesota Horticultural Society's list for general planting.

Hibernal.* Extremely hardy, blights but little, a thrifty, spreading grower, *very early*, and abundant bearer, trees set but five years have borne with us a bushel each. Fruit large, handsome, superb for cooking but pretty sour and somewhat astringent for eating. Season, October to January. We think this variety can be profitably planted 100 miles farther north than the Duchess, and have shown our faith by planting nearly 1600 trees in our orchard. This is "par excellence" the *farmers' tree* and may be planted anywhere in Minnesota with almost as much assurance of its living as the box

elder. It is also the best of all stocks for planting to topwork with the more tender sorts, and is being largely used for this purpose.

Peerless. Moderately hardy, unusually free from blight, strong, upright grower, reasonably early and good bearer. Fruit medium size, striped, excellent for dessert or cooking. Season Oct. to Jan. Is an exceedingly "pretty" nursery and young orchard tree, but inclined to make bad forks that do not hold up heavy crops as the tree gets older. We have taken first premium on this variety at the state fair, but can not recommend it very strongly.

Patten's Greening. A seedling of the Duchess originated by C. G. Patten, of North Iowa; probably midway between the Wealthy and Duchess in hardiness, is certainly very free from blight, a vigorous spreading grower, early and abundant bearer. Fruit very large, green when picked from the tree, but turning to a beautiful yellow in the cellar, a fairly good eating and superior cooking apple. Season, October to January. The handsomest show of fruit we ever had in our orchard was a six year old tree of this variety that bore a barrel of apples. Is becoming very popular in our state.

Longfield. Moderately hardy, somewhat subject to blight, medium strong spreading grower, *the very earliest* and most prolific bearer. Fruit rather small, yellow with blush, very choice for either eating or cooking. Season, October to January. The amount of fruit this variety will bear as a young tree is truly astonishing, and it never knows a barren year. Requires manure and good cultivation to keep up the size of fruit and vigor of tree. So far the most profitable variety in our orchard. Should be planted by those who think they are too old to set out apple trees.

Wealthy. Moderately hardy, subject to blight, and especially to sunscald, a strong, upright grower,

early and heavy bearer. Fruit medium to large, nearly covered with a beautiful waxy red. Season, October to January. No apple can be found on our market that is equal in quality to the Wealthy, as grown in Minnesota. This variety seems to be especially at home in the southeastern portion of this state, where the tree is generally considered as hardy as the Duchess. This variety originated at Excelsior, Minn., over thirty years ago, and although it has killed back some in our severest winters, is to-day the most generally popular and profitable apple tree grown in the north.

Anisim. Hardy, especially free from blight, rapid upright grower, somewhat tardy but immense bearer. Fruit medium size, the very richest dark red, choice quality. Season October to January. The great beauty of this fruit and productiveness of the tree should commend it to general trial. Trees getting to be in great demand, as wherever the variety fruits a demand springs up for more.

Malinda. Moderately hardy, not inclined to blight, a rapid spreading crab-like grower, very tardy but good bearer. Fruit medium size, greenish yellow, what is called "sheep nose" shape, mild acid, nearly sweet; well worth a place in every home orchard, as it is a true, hard, all winter keeper and is giving great satisfaction to those who are fruiting it.

Repka Malenka. Nearly as hardy as Duchess, and very free from blight, good upright grower, reasonably early and immense bearer. Fruit a little below medium size, very handsomely striped, pleasant acid for eating, and one of the very best cooking apples. Season all winter, and with good fair care, until apples are ripe again. A grand thing for the north, as it is the hardiest long keeping variety known. Should be planted largely in every orchard. We have held back our praise of this variety as long as we are able. We have no longer a doubt

of its great value as a safe winter variety, as our trees now 13 years in orchard are bearing barrels of fruit that we keep for family use in the spring after all other kinds are gone.

CRABS.

As a rule crabs are much more subject to blight than the apples listed above, but the following (except the Transcendent) are reasonably free from this disease. We arrange them in two lists, the first being delicious little eating apples and the second valuable only for cooking. We do not think any crab hardier than the Hibernial apple, and do not advise planting many crabs now that we have such a hardy and reliable list of large apples to choose from.

FIRST LIST.

Early Strawberry.* Hardy, a thrifty spreading grower, early and heavy bearer. Fruit size of Transcendent, highly colored, ripens about Sept. 1st; of tender delicious quality, but very perishable.

Whitney. Hardy and doing very well hereabouts, of very handsome upright growth, as a bearer varying much with soil and care but generally satisfactory. Fruit very large for a crab, handsomely striped and far superior to the Duchess as an eating apple. Ripens in September. Perishable.

Briar Sweet.* Hardy, of thrifty upright growth, an early and good bearer. Fruit double the size of Transcendent, splashed with red, exceedingly handsome; a true *sweet* apple and greatly relished by the little folks. Ripens in September. Perishable.

Sweet Russet. Hardy, rather slow spreading grower, early and fine bearer. Fruit large, conical, yellow, with slight russet. Ripens in September and keeps nearly a month. Wm. Somerville, the

well known orchardist and institute worker of our state, calls this the best eating apple of his hundred varieties, and we never knew anyone who raised the fruit who did not prize it very highly.

Minnesota. Hardy, of thrifty spreading crooked growth, comes slowly into bearing, but with age becomes very prolific. Fruit large, approaching the size of an apple, yellow, frequently blushed, fine flavor and keeps until January; a very valuable variety and one that deserves a place in every orchard. The finest sight of any fruit we ever saw was a grand old tree of this variety in Faribault county with its limbs festooned and the ground beneath carpeted with its waxen yellow globes.

SECOND LIST.

Transcendent.* Extra hardy, a thrifty, spreading grower, a fairly early and immense bearer. Fruit too well known to need description. Ripens in September. Perishable.

Martha. Hardy, of fine thrifty upright growth. Moderately early, but heavy bearer. Fruit large, of rich red color and best quality for cooking. Ripens in September, keeps with care until November. A variety that deserves extensive planting for market, and a tree that is very well adapted to the lawn as it is of regular pyramidal form and exceedingly profuse in bloom.

Virginia.* Extra hardy, much less subject to blight than the Transcendent. Strong spreading grower, fairly early and fine bearer. Fruit larger than Transcendent, bright red, ripens in September, keeps until November. For planting in the extreme north this is decidedly at the head of the whole list, and it is everywhere far preferable to the Transcendent, its principal fault being a tendency to scab.

PLUMS.

THERE is no fruit likely to give such genuine satisfaction as our improved plums; they are literally "as hardy as an oak," subject to few diseases, require the least possible care; begin to bear very soon after planting, bear only too abundantly, and finally the fruit either for dessert or canning will rival in excellence the product of any garden on earth. No farm or village home even in North Dakota or Montana need be without this luscious fruit, which is easier raised in our climate than the peach in New Jersey; and *commands a better price on the market.*

The plum seems to like a reasonably moist, rich soil. The trees should be planted in groves or clumps, fourteen feet apart. Should be allowed not more than 3 feet of stem, and *no trimming* or pruning except pinching back the rank, top-heavy growths. The grove should be kept free from grass and sprouts and liberally mulched, manured and cultivated. The plum requires so little room that it is especially adapted to village lots, where its fragrant blossoms and refreshing fruit will be greatly enjoyed. The principal difficulty in raising the plum is the habit the trees have of setting too much fruit, sometimes almost more plums than leaves, in which case it is necessary to shake off half or three-fourths of the fruit when the size of cherries. If this is neglected the fruit will be small and inferior, and the trees will not bear the next season. Our trees are all propagated on native stocks, which is a matter of first importance in order to be sure of reliable trees. Most of the southern nurseries are using peach and other tender roots and thus spoiling the good reputation of this grand northern fruit.

De Soto.* This is the standard variety. Prof. S. B. Green, of the University Experiment Station, says: "The crop of plums borne on our De Soto trees was something astonishing. I wish every farmer

in the state could have seen them." Tree of spreading habit; fruit mottled red, well grown specimens measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, flesh firm and peach like. *Trees must not be allowed to over bear.*

Cheney.* A fruit that ripens nearly two weeks ahead of De Soto, fruit larger than De Soto, of clear, light red color, fine firm flesh, brisk acid, particularly good for cooking. Tree of upright habit, extra hardy, has fruited in Manitoba, somewhat subject to the plumpocket fungus; one of the best for the northwest.

Wolf. A fine plum ripening about the same time as the De Soto, but differing in quality, and resisting drouth perhaps the best of any variety. In some seasons it is a very perfect freestone, while in other years the pit clings slightly to the flesh. Dewain Cook, living on the prairies of Cottonwood county, considers this his best market variety.

Wyant. A choice variety, that with us has proved a more reliable bearer of large smooth, perfect fruit than any other we have tried. Flesh very firm and easily separated from the pit. Ripens a few days before De Soto and seems destined to have almost as much popularity as that celebrated fruit.

New Ulm. A light red plum of largest size and excellent quality, not as well known as some varieties as the tree is so crooked and ugly looking that nurserymen hate to grow it. The president of the American Pomological Society writes of it: "I have it in orchard and have learned its value. If I am permitted to live till next summer I shall bud some New Ulm. You can stick a pin in there."

CHERRIES.

THERE CAN be little doubt that in a few years varieties of cherries will be developed as well as apples and plums that will be hardy enough for our climate, but at present the list is very short and not perfectly satisfactory. The cherry should be grown as a bush in our climate and allowed to renew itself by sprouts from below the surface. If the tree is planted very deep, nearly or quite fifteen inches deeper than it stood in the nursery, these sprouts will usually come from above the bud or graft, and as the old stems become feeble or diseased, should be allowed to take their places. By this system cherries are extensively raised in Russia in a climate much colder than our own. Plant the trees 10 feet apart in rows 25 feet apart.

Wragg. A large cherry resembling the Late Morello, ripening later than the common sorts, quite sour until almost black, when it becomes a most excellent and beautiful fruit. Our own trees, set but three years, were loaded with cherries in spite of the severe frost; and as it is proving everywhere a *very early* and heavy bearer we think it well worth planting in Southern Minnesota.

Bessarabian. This is generally regarded as about the hardiest of any known variety. Not an early bearer, but fruit of choice quality for dessert or canning.

Newman. A select variety of the sand cherry. Nearly as large as the true cherries, and free from astringency. As it makes a low growing bush it requires but little more room in the garden than the currant. Perfectly hardy anywhere in Minnesota or Dakota, and about certain to fruit the year after planting.

GRAPES.

THIS is a fruit that on almost any good corn land can as well be grown here as in Iowa and Missouri. with the only additional expense of covering in winter, and when the vines are properly pruned, this is not the bugbear that it is supposed to be.

Vines should be set in long rows for convenience of cultivation. 8 feet apart in the row and rows also 8 feet apart. Plant deeply. For a trellis use three plain wires put up like a fence, but a little higher. Dirt makes the best winter covering but manure will do. It is necessary that grapes be planted in a warm, sunny situation and well cultivated. The art of pruning is best learned by spending a little time in the vineyard of your nearest grape grower.

Moore's Early. A very large black grape of rich flavor and excellent quality. The standard early grape and the only variety that has never failed to ripen with us. It is very hardy and free from disease but does not bear as heavily nor is it as vigorous in growth as could be desired.

Worden. A large black grape that bears as well as the Concord and ripens a few days earlier.

Brighton. A fine flavored red grape that ripens reasonably early and has the great advantage that with little trouble it can be stored in a cellar and kept about as well as apples.

Delaware. A small, red grape, but of most exquisite quality and flavor. Fairly early. The most profitable market variety in the Minnetonka district.

Concord. Black, productive, rather late.

Campbell's Early. This fine new black variety seems to mark a great advance in grape culture, as the most excellent authorities agree that it combines

the health and productiveness of the Concord with the earliness of Moore's Early, and withal a great improvement in quality over either of them. The Rural New Yorker says of it: "It has not yet developed a failing. It is apparently even more productive than the Concord, the berries are even a little larger than Moore's Early, and ripen at almost exactly the same time." Such a grape as this is just what we have been needing in our state and we earnestly advise giving it a trial.

Early Ohio. A black variety that ripens in advance even of Moore's Early and while not as large or of as good quality, is hardy and productive, and on this account worthy of a place in every vineyard.

Diamond. A beautiful white grape that ripens a little after Moore's Early. Bunches large and well shouldered, berries medium sized, greenish white with amber tinge when ripe. The best variety of its color.

Janesville. A black grape that is very nearly hardy without winter protection and is, perhaps, the best of all for those to plant who would like the greatest quantity of fruit with the least labor. Not equal to the Concord when eaten raw, but superior for sauce or canning. Among farmers it is the grape that gives most general satisfaction.

GURRANTS.

A MOST reliable fruit. The best way for farmers to grow currants and gooseberries is to plant about 6 feet apart each way, and mulch with sufficient straw to keep down all grass and weeds. The mulching will keep the ground moist and favors the growth of the largest fruit. Part of the old wood should be cut out each fall. Do not neglect the White Grape variety. It is large, rich and sweet;

eaten with sugar alone it makes a refreshing breakfast fruit.

Red Dutch,* standard.

White Grape,* best white.

Victoria,* red of later season.

North Star. A new variety that makes an exceedingly strong growth, and fruits abundantly. It is such a vigorous, healthy and fruitful bush that we think it particularly adapted to the farmer's garden.

Long Bunch Holland. This fine red variety should have a place in every currant patch as it ripens after all the other varieties are gone, and hangs on a long time. The past season we picked our crop of this variety in August.

GOOSEBERRIES.

A GREATLY neglected fruit. Nothing makes a finer sauce for winter use. For the acme of all rich things commend us to our mother's gooseberry pies. This with the currant, Newman cherry, and plum are ready to make themselves "at home" even in Manitoba, and require no more attention than in the best fruit regions of the east. Need the same care as currants.

Houghton.* Pale red, is the most reliable variety, extremely productive, perfectly hardy, and of excellent quality but rather small.

Downing. Light green, sweet and fine, a much larger variety and hence easier to pick and prepare for cooking or market, and on this account we would advise the principal planting to be of this

variety, although it is not quite as hardy as the Houghton.

Columbus. We have frequent inquiries for the large European gooseberries, which, although of great excellence in cool, moist climates, are so much subject to mildew here that they are of no practical value. In the Columbus we seem to have a variety combining the size of the European with the health and hardiness of the American varieties. Berries of largest size, oval, greenish yellow. Plant a strong, robust grower, with large, glossy foliage. The Rural New Yorker says of this variety: "The best variety yet introduced, seems close to a perfect gooseberry for our climate. We have three bushes laden with large, smooth berries, as large as the average foreign kind, and not a trace of mildew on fruit or foliage."

RASPBERRIES.

A FRUIT easily within the reach of all farmers. Should be planted in rows not less than 7 feet apart, 3 feet apart in the row. It will be convenient to have the rows long, and use horse cultivation the first year. The fruit will be much larger and more abundant if heavily mulched with straw thereafter. About four or five canes should be allowed in a hill, and the black varieties pinched when eighteen inches high.

RED VARIETIES.

The red varieties are those that send up sprouts or suckers so abundantly, and are somewhat objectionable on this account as such sprouts must promptly be treated as weeds.

Turner.* One of the hardiest and most generally successful, berries attractive bright red, medium

size. Very sweet and of best flavor, but rather undesirable for market.

Marlborough. One of the hardiest, yields well, ripens early, large size, bright red, very firm, an excellent shipping berry. Not productive on all soils.

Cuthbert. Quite tender, needs winter protection which it amply repays by its reliable crops of firm, handsome, extra large berries. This variety received the largest number of votes as most profitable variety in answer to questions sent out by the state society.

Loudon.* Very hardy; berry large, bright handsome red, high quality, firm, and first-class for market. Stands decidedly at the head of the red varieties, and deserves the largest planting all over the north.

BLACK AND PURPLE VARIETIES.

These varieties will not sucker or spread over the ground and are in this respect more desirable than the red.

Ohio. Black, extra hardy and productive. One of our heaviest yielders. We have a large stock of this variety.

Older. Black, a variety that is rapidly coming to the front, no raspberry yielding so well at our place the past season. Hardy and reliable. Fruit of large size, sweet, and with the smallest proportion of seed to pulp of any black cap we have tried.

Columbian. A very large dark red or purple variety that is proving a great improvement on the Schaffer, as it is much less subject to cane rust, and the fruit retains its shape better on the market or for canning. An exceedingly valuable berry for the home garden, as like the black varieties it does not

sucker, and produces well over the north in dry seasons when other kinds fail.

BLACKBERRIES.

NO KIND of small fruit yields more abundantly than this, if the trouble be taken to cover in winter. This is easily done by removing a spadefull of dirt from one side of the hill and bending the canes *in the root* to the ground, and holding them there by a slight covering of dirt. We are inclined to think the blackberry requires a sandy soil in order to be the most highly profitable. Planting and care similar to the raspberry.

Ancient Briton. A variety superior to all others for the north.

Snyder. Earlier than the above and useful on that account only.

STRAWBERRIES.

THE first fruit of the season and the most popular of all. In our climate should always be planted in early spring. Lay out the rows $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, plants 1 to 2 feet apart in the row. Take care *to plant just right*, neither too deep nor too shallow. Shade each plant if possible with a shingle or bit of newspaper for a few days; this is especially important in late plantings. Pinch off all blossoms and allow no fruit the first season. Don't plant in land that has been in grass or clover within three years, as in many soils the the white grub infests such land and will be quite certain to destroy your plants. Do not allow the plants to mat too thickly in the row, but spread them out and make a row 2 to 3 feet wide. Hoe and cultivate often, killing the weeds when they are small. As soon as the ground

freezes cover the bed with a sprinkling of clean straw, put on thick enough to hide the plants. In the spring if the plants seem able to come up through this straw it may be left on, if not, it should be raked into the space between the rows. There are two classes of strawberries. The *Staminate* (male) and *Pistilate* (female) varieties. The former will bear well if planted by themselves. The latter require a Staminate variety planted among them as often as every third row.

For the home garden in our dry western soil we advise planting a square rod or two and taking pains to water it under the mulch the second season, when the berries are maturing, and the crop is so likely to be cut short by dry weather. House slops with the addition of two or three barrels from the well will almost insure a bountiful family supply. From a bed covering only one square rod of ground we have picked over a bushel of fruit that by careful account from the time we set the plants until we began to pick the berries had cost us only three hours' labor to raise.

STAMINATE.

Bederwood. An early berry, of fine size, round form, light red, pleasant quality, rather soft for shipping, but immensely productive and perhaps the most generally planted and reliable sort for home use all over the north.

Lovett. Season medium. The best variety we have ever tried, and one that is especially hardy and free from disease. Yields good crops with us when all other kinds are a complete failure. Berry uniformly large, flattened conical, of high color, firm, and of excellent quality. Contrary to the usual rule the blossoms endure frost as well as the pistillate varieties. Plant this variety and with reasonable care you will pick berries, and have no trouble with your plants running out.

Brandywine. Season late, of large size, fine round form, rich color, and exceedingly firm and solid, making a first-class shipping berry and the *very best canning variety* known. Those who have tried canning strawberries know that the way they open up in winter depends largely upon the variety used, and will learn to prize the Brandywine as the most useful variety for this purpose, although it may not yield as heavily as some other kinds.

Splendid. Generally considered to be the best of the new varieties. A large berry and above the average in color and appearance. Valuable for both home use and market.

Nick Ohmer. At the head of the list for size and quality of fruit. We never tasted such magnificent peach-like berries as those we grew last season. Our plants cost us 10 cents apiece last year, but we now have a good stock and offer at a price within the reach of all.

PISTILLATES.

Warfield. Good size, dark color, firm, of agreeable acid flavor, and great productiveness. This is one of the best kinds for market, and we ask for nothing better for home use.

Crescent. An old standard market variety that in our section is not only extremely productive, but also firmer and of better quality than in the east. Seems to stand drouth and neglect better than most kinds.

EVERGREENS.

IT is our special delight to grow and sell evergreens for wind-breaks. There is absolutely no excuse for longer leaving our farm homes without the winter cheer of their warmth and beauty. Set small transplanted trees in any good corn land and cultivate with horse and hoe as you would a corn field, and they will grow rapidly. Don't for a moment imagine that they will thrive in grass and weeds any better than corn. Our own wind break is planted in double rows, 8 feet apart, trees 4 feet apart in the row. If planting again we would place the rows further apart. "The only secret in handling evergreens is to keep the roots moist every second from the time they are out of the ground until they are planted again." Be careful to pack the dirt with your feet very firmly about the roots, leaving an inch or so of loose soil on top.

For years past we have sent out the following very plain and important directions, which we insert here for the benefit of beginners:

TEN RULES FOR SETTING EVERGREENS.

1st. Take the trees from the delivery and as soon as you get home put them in your house cellar, **without opening the package.**

2nd. As soon as possible, within three days at least, prepare the ground as for corn and mark or stake out the place for the trees.

3rd. Prepare a large pail or tub half full of mud about the thickness of common paint, take it to the cellar, unpack the trees and place them in the pail with their roots in the mud.

4th. Keeping their roots in the mud, take the pail of trees to the place marked for them and begin setting them one at a time, a little deeper than they stood in the nursery, and as fast as the holes are dug.

5th. Do not use water in setting but throw in fine moist dirt next to the roots and **pack the dirt solid** as you

fill the hole, leaving only an inch or two of loose dirt on top.

6th. Cultivate the ground all summer, keeping it clean and mellow, just like a good corn field, or if single trees set in your yard, keep a space 8 feet across mellow and free from grass or weeds.

7th. Use no manure.

8th. Never water them.

9th. Chickens won't hurt them but other stock must be kept away.

10th. **LOOK OUT!** If the roots of evergreens are exposed to the sun and air for a minute or two they are likely to die.

Scotch Pine.* Grows fast and resists drouth; will make the cheapest and quickest wind-break of any evergreen, and should be planted largely all over the prairie regions. It is just as easy to make live as a box elder if the trees are handled according to the rules above given. Like all pines when they get to be old it is inclined to lose its lower branches and the windbreak would be improved by planting a row of red cedar by the side of them ten years after the pines are set.

Norway Spruce. This is the tree that is so generally planted; it grows fast and makes a fine wind-break on soils that are not too dry. We do not recommend its planting west of Albert Lea as it is inclined to brown and fail on account of drouth.

White Spruce.* A most beautiful tree for the lawn, grows a little slower than the Norway, but every inch of it is a bright vivid green. It is easy to make live and resists drouth wonderfully. A large share of the trees that we have in the nursery are the Black Hills form of this magnificent variety, which is generally agreed to be the hardiest and most beautiful and is greatly sought after.

Arbor Vitæ. A fine tree when sheared, very pretty for hedges and screens. Succeeds well in certain locations, but no evergreen suffers more from

drouth. Should only be planted in moist soils and sheltered places.

Balsam Fir. A favorite with many, very regular and handsome as a young tree, but somewhat unreliable as it reaches maturity. This with the Norway Spruce, White Pine, and even the Arbor Vitæ, make very good trees east of Albert Lea, but are not as good as other varieties for the western prairies.

Red Cedar.* We place this noble tree strictly at the head of the list for shelter belts in the dry northwest. It has the reputation of growing too slow and it is true that it will hold on to life in a slow determined way in situations where other trees would give up in despair; but if given good cultivation, we will warrant it to grow as fast as any evergreen, and it deserves to be planted ten times as much as it is. We find this tree also one of the easiest to transplant, and that it holds its lower limbs and makes a thicker windbreak than most trees.

Ponderosa Pine.* (Bull Pine.) One of the most interesting and desirable trees for either the lawn or wind-break, and probably stands next to the red cedar as a drouth resister and all around hardy evergreen. The foliage is long and whisker-like, resembling the Austrian pine, but softer and of a lighter hue. We earnestly recommend its planting in the west.

Douglas Spruce. A native of the Rocky mountains. Very highly thought of by Prof. Green, who writes of it as follows in his new book, "Forestry in Minnesota:" "It is a fine, ornamental tree of graceful proportions, good color, rapid growth and wonderful hardiness. Probably one of the most valuable evergreens for planting in Minnesota.

Silver Cedar.* Equally hardy with the red cedar, but of a distinct silvery hue that holds well during winter. There is nothing in the whole list hardier

or more desirable and it should have a place on every lawn.

White Pine. A fine tree in the soils of northern and south-eastern Minnesota, where it grows very fast and is unrivalled in beauty. But west of Albert Lea it is absolutely worthless.

DWARF EVERGREENS.

These are not appreciated as they should be. For planting near the house or in the cemetery they are far preferable to the larger growing kinds. The three varieties listed below are adapted to the driest and most exposed places.

Juniper Savin.* Something that supplies a long felt want for a hardy hedge or border evergreen. Looks much like the *Arbor Vitæ*, but holds its fine green color all the year round. Is easily sheared into any desired shape and may be used to make a low border about a cemetery lot.

Mountain Pine.* One of the choice things for the lawn, rich dark green, extra hardy, one of the few things that everybody praises.

Juniper Communis.* This is the pretty trailing evergreen that is found upon the most exposed and precipitous faces of the bluffs along our western rivers. We have seen large handsome specimens growing in Como Park, St. Paul, and also on the driest bleakest prairies of western Minnesota. Should be found about every door step. We don't sell enough of these little trees to pay for setting up the type that describes them, but we propose to keep at it until people begin to realize that it is both prettier and pleasanter to have small evergreens close to the house than the large ones that shut in the view.

SHADE TREES.

Ash. The most reliable of all trees for the north-west. Stands well where most other deciduous trees fail from drouth. Not subject to the attack of worms or disease. A first-class lawn or street tree. Makes a steady good growth, and should be planted far more than it is. Our trees are the hardiest variety of white ash, sometimes called green ash.

American, or White Elm. Also very reliable. On account of its graceful drooping habit a most beautiful and desirable tree for the lawn or park, and the standard street tree everywhere.

Linden.* One of the most desirable, hardy and drouth resisting shade trees on the whole list. Growth reasonably rapid, shade dense, blossoms exceedingly fragrant. Should have its trunk shaded for the first year or two after planting to prevent sunscald.

Hackberry.* A native shade tree somewhat between the elm and box elder in appearance and habit of growth and belonging in the first rank of hardiness and durability. Its bark is very peculiar and interesting and its berries a decided novelty in tree seeds.

Box Elder. Of very rapid growth, quickly making a fine dense shade.

Soft Maple. Too well known to need description. Not at all suited to dry soils.

European White Birch. Very beautiful in winter or summer, white papery bark, deserves a place on every lawn. Should be watered in dry seasons.

Mountain Ash. Perfectly hardy, bears large clusters of fragrant blossoms, which are followed by handsome red berries that frequently hang on all winter. It is somewhat inclined to sunscald, which

may be prevented by planting a flowering shrub to shade the trunk.

Catalpa. A rapid growing tree with magnificent tropical foliage, and large fragrant blossoms. Not as hardy as could be desired, but our trees are all grown from Minnesota seed, and likely to be far hardier than those sent out by the average nursery. One or two specimens should be tried on every lawn.

Norway Maple. Very similar to our native Sugar Maple, but much more dense in foliage and enduring drouth far better. Trees planted twenty-five years are looking extremely well at Albert Lea. Sometimes injured by extreme cold. Ranks with the Weeping Birch as one of the most magnificent trees of the temperate zone.

NUT TREES.

Hazel Nut. A small tree or shrub that bears in great abundance the richest and finest flavored nut that grows in our climate. Should be planted in sections where it does not grow wild.

Black Walnut. The most desirable of the nut bearing trees for planting south of the latitude of St. Paul. Makes a fine lawn tree if the soil is not too dry and is well worth planting for its most excellent nuts which find ready sale on the market.

Butternut. A much hardier tree than the black walnut, but very liable to sunscald unless sheltered on the south side. May be planted as far north as Duluth. Bears nuts very soon, usually within 6 years after planting.

Horse Chestnut or Buckeye. An interesting tree of medium size and slow growth, that blossoms freely, and bears a non-edible nut. Does not make a large tree and is hence well suited to the small lawn or to form an interesting variety anywhere as

its fruit and habit of growth is very different from any of the native trees of our state. A great favorite with those who have planted it in Minnesota. Valuable for variety.

WEEPING TREES.

Cut Leafed Weeping Birch. The most graceful and desirable weeping tree known. Perfectly hardy, but in dry seasons should have one thorough watering in the fall. We have a very fine stock of this deservedly popular tree.

Weeping Willow. A very beautiful tree in some situations.

Mountain Ash Weeping. Similar to the standard Mountain Ash, but with drooping, rambling habit, which may be greatly improved by heading back and training to a denser and more regular head. Flowers and fruits freely.

Forest Tree Seedlings.

For groves and wind breaks, should be planted four feet apart each way; by this close, even planting they are encouraged to make a straight growth, and the sooner shade the ground, so as to require no cultivation. At about eight years they can be thinned to eight feet apart; an acre thus planted requires 2,720 trees.

CAUTION!

We wish to introduce here a word of remonstrance against the common practice of allowing timber plantations or old orchards to be pastured. No practice is more certainly destructive to their health and vigor. In our dry climate it is absolutely essential that the soil about our trees should be of a cool, moist, spongy character, which can only be maintained after cultivation ceases by allowing the natural leaves and underbrush to cover the soil, and keeping out stock of all kinds.

Ash.* The best of all trees for the dry western prairies. Does not quite keep up with the box elder as a young tree, but after ten years will grow much faster. Thinnings make excellent fuel, strong and durable poles, and the older trees most valuable timber for many uses above ground. It is a great pity that the cottonwood, soft maple and box elder are so generally planted to the neglect of this most valuable and durable tree. Our trees are the hardiest variety of white ash, sometimes called green ash.

Box Elder.* Very useful to mix with more valuable trees in timber planting, as it grows very fast while young, shades the ground quickly and forces the slower trees to make a clean straight stem.

White Elm.* Almost equal to the Ash as a reliable tree for groves planted in a dry soil. The above three kinds in about equal proportions, make a splendid mixture for a permanent timber lot, such mixed plantations doing far better than those composed of one variety.

Soft Maple. Makes a strong growth for many years. Especially suited to moist soils where it will make a large amount of good firewood in about the shortest time of any variety.

Cottonwood. The fastest grower in the list and very popular. Usually healthy and long lived when planted in single rows but in upland soils likely to die out when planted in groves.

Laurel Leafed Willow.* Perfectly hardy even in Manitoba, rapid grower as the white willow, but unlike that valuable tree never injured by the willow worm. An occasional tree or branch is sometimes killed by a blight similar to that which affects the apple. We have a constantly increasing demand for cuttings of this tree.

Fruit Bearing Shrubs.

Russian Mulberry. This is more nearly a tree, making a very valuable low wind break, and we think, perhaps the cheapest fruit that can be grown. Rather insipid when used alone, but with a slight mixture of currants or Columbian raspberries makes a first class sauce and especially fine canned fruit. The average farmer is inclined to get disgusted with their habit of killing back each winter, and sometimes says uncomplimentary things of the nursery-men who sell it, but we have seen fine bearing trees, away north of St. Paul, and believe it to be hardy enough to make it well worth planting.

Buffalo Berry.* Adapted to the dryest soils and seasons and hardy up to the Manitoba line, and with its silvery foliage so rare and unique as to be interesting in any collection. When both sexes are planted as will be likely to prove the case when three or more bushes are ordered, it produces an immense load of currant-like fruit which hangs to the bush until after severe freezing weather, and makes a *very beautiful* appearance. Jelly made from the berries is very solid and has a flavor quite peculiar and appetizing. A row of Buffalo Berry makes an excellent low hedge and wind break.

High Bush Cranberry.* Very similar to the Snowball in appearance, being nearly as ornamental in flower and exceedingly handsome when loaded with its coral red drooping berries later in the season. Perfectly hardy and worthy of a place in the cool, moist soils in which it thrives.

Dwarf Juneberry.* A valuable fruit for planting in the western garden as it needs little care and attention, and fruits very abundantly in all seasons, even when the more commonly cultivated fruits like the strawberry and raspberry fail from drouth. Dewain Cook, of Cottonwood county, says of it: "The dwarf juneberry is perfectly hardy every-

where, even in the most exposed locations. The fruit is good, the bushes ornamental, and not known to be bothered with any insect or disease. Those who fail to plant it are missing a good thing."

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

THE OLD GARDEN.

I know of a dear old garden where the old-time flowers grow—
There are hollyhocks and lillies in a long and stately row;
There are lilac-trees by the gateway, and roses white and red,
And the southernwood's spicy fragrance follows the careless tread.
A quaint, old-fashioned garden out of Life's busy way,
Where the spell of vanished summers lingers the livelong day.

Spirea (*Van Houttei*).* This seems to come about as near perfection as any ornamental shrub that can be planted in the north. As hardy as the hazel bush and sure to be loaded with a mass of white flowers in June of the year after planting. A graceful and attractive bush all the year. If you do not have this beautiful little shrub be sure and order it this season even if you do not plant anything else. We never knew it to fail to delight any one who planted it.

Hydrangea (*Paniculata Grandiflora*).* A hardy out door Hydrangea that blossoms in August when flowers are scarce, its immense blooms sometimes measure nearly a foot in length, and last at least two weeks; needs no protection, but in order to secure the finest blooms should be watered thoroughly about once a week as soon as it begins to bloom.

Mock Orange.* A vigorous, handsome bush, bearing flowers with delicious orange blossom fragrance. Very ornamental.

Tartarean Honeysuckle.* A beautiful bush bearing a profusion of sweet scented blossoms. We have both the pink and white.

Purple Leafed Berberry.* An interesting variety of the common Berberry. When planted in the full sunlight the leaves are a deep purple color;

bears an edible fruit. Very desirable and easy to make live.

Wild Olive.* A silver leaved shrub or small tree resembling in foliage and general appearance the olive tree so frequently mentioned in scripture. Perfectly hardy, drouth enduring, and an interesting and striking object on the lawn. Fruit of no value except as a curiosity.

Snowball.

Lilac.* Purple, White and Persian. All the shrubs above offered are perfectly hardy and need no winter protection anywhere in the state.

CLIMBING VINES.

American Ivy.* A native of our state; perhaps the most hardy and desirable of any for covering porches or screens. Foliage turns a beautiful scarlet in the autumn.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet. The old garden favorite, blooms all summer, producing the most brilliant pedant coral flowers. Should be found about every home. Needs winter cover.

Clematis Jackmani. Bears a large brilliant purple flower. Requires winter protection and considerable petting. Like all the clematis it likes a shady situation. Very popular and desirable.

Clematis Paniculata. This new white clematis is proving the most valuable of the recent additions to our ornamental list. It is of a vigorous, rugged nature that succeeds where given the least opportunity, and blooms in wonderful profusion in the latter part of the season. Will cover a porch arbor or tree in a very short time, and in its blooming period, which lasts for weeks, is the most fragrant and interesting flower of its season. Large trusses can be picked and will keep in the house for days, filling the rooms with its delicious odor.

ROSES.

NEARLY all roses require winter protection in our climate, which is best given them by a covering of soil. We earnestly advise the planting of roses and flowering shrubs in groups or clusters rather than as single specimens. When so planted they can be given the cultivation that they so much need in order to be thrifty and free flowering. Our selection of varieties is made with regard to their good behaviour in the north, and may properly be described as "the cream of the list."

Madam Plantier. Very double, fragrant, pure white, in bloom about a month, one of the easiest to grow. Frequently blooms very freely the same season set, as many as 30 roses being reported by some of our patrons on spring set plants.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Dark red, double, fragrant, with proper care will bloom all summer. The most popular of its color.

Paul Neyron. Rose color, very double and fragrant. Blooms all summer, and when the first hard freeze came last fall there was still an abundance of buds upon our bushes. The largest outdoor rose in cultivation; a magnificent variety.

Persian Yellow. The best yellow rose, double, nearly hardy, in bloom about a month. Should be in every garden.

Queen of the Prairie. A climbing rose, bright rosy red, moderately double, very vigorous and healthy and a wonderfully profuse bloomer. The climbing rose that is so generally popular.

Baltimore Belle. The best white climber.

Rugosa Roses.* These are a great acquisition to the cold north, as they are perfectly hardy everywhere, of the most magnificent foliage, large blossoms, and habit of perpetual bloom. The only fault

that can be found with them is that they are not double; but as it takes a near view to discover this, they give as fine effect as any at a distance of a rod or more. Two colors, red and white.

Blanc Double De Coubert.* Purest paper white, blooming in clusters, very fragrant. This beautiful new double rose is perfectly hardy in Minnesota without winter cover, and as it blooms all summer and retains the magnificent glossy foliage of its *Rugosa* parent, deserves the attention of all rose lovers in the cold north.

OTHER FLOWERS.

Perennial Phlox. White and red. A most desirable flower for our climate, begins to bloom in mid-summer and with proper pinching back may be kept in flower until the severest freezes. Nothing gives more pleasure for less outlay of time and trouble.

Peony. As easily grown as pie plant, and one of the most showy and useful flowers, much resembling an immense rose, foliage ornamental all summer. We have both the white, pink and red. Both Phlox and Peony will appreciate good, rich ground and some cultivation, but will not be killed by cold or drouth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Asparagus. We urge all to plant a bed of this hardy, easily cultivated vegetable. The only secret of success is in the liberal use of manure. Once planted it lasts a life-time, and cares not a pin for drouth or cold. We send a leaflet giving complete directions for cultivation.

Pie Plant. The Mammoth or "Wine Plant."

SEED POTATOES.

Bovee. The very earliest. Pink, mottled much like the old Beauty of Hebron. Yields at the rate of 300 bushels per acre with us; three times as prolific as the Early Ohio, and about as early.

Rural New Yorker. Late, white, shape like the Peerless. A heavy cropper everywhere. The grandest variety introduced within the past twenty years.

